Summary

Two species of *Neosminthurus,* 5 of *Sminthurus,* 1 of *Sphyrotheca,* and 1 of *Pararrhopalites* are recorded for the first time from New Mexico. *Neosminthurus purpureus, Sphyrotheca binoculata* and *Pararrhopalites neomexicanus* are described as new. Keys are presented to genera of Nearctic Sminthurinae, and to Nearctic species of the four genera discussed.

A New Species of Sphecomyia (Diptera: Syrphidae.) from California *

Kenneth E. Weisman, Department of Biological Sciences, Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois

The discovery of a new species of *Sphecomyia* has resulted from a revisionary study of the genus which is to be published at a later date.

The new species differs most sharply from the known members of the genus and from *nasica* Osburn, which it closely resembles, in the absence of pollinose crossbands on the third and fourth tergite and the absence of pollinose areas on the fourth sternite; the pollinose areas of the body being decisively grayish rather than yellow.

Sphecomyia fusca, new species

Length: 9 mm–12 mm.

Male. Face grayish pollinose, with a small medial, shining black, triangle which has its base confluent with the epistome and its apex reaching to about the basal ⅓ of the face. In profile the face is strongly concave below the antennal prominence, then convex medially, below which it is slightly receding to the epistome. An oblique narrow band of long pile, grayish in color, extends from the lateral apex of the antennal promi-

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nence to about the middle of the anterior margin of the eyes and is continuous with the eye margin to about the ventral margin of the eyes. Cheeks shining black. Dorsal surface of the antennal prominence to the lateral $\frac{1}{2}$ of the prominence is shining black. Ocellar triangle with long darkish sparse pile. Postocular area grayish pollinose with concolorous pile, long and dense ventrally becoming progressively sparser and shorter dorsally. Antennae black; length of segments $1:1:1\frac{1}{3}$; with the third segment orbicular. Arista dark brown to black, and $\frac{1}{3}$ longer than the combined antennal segments.

Thorax shining black; the dorsum covered with light to medium dark pile; humeri grayish pollinose, area internal to humeri concolorous with humeri. Posterior $\frac{1}{2}$ of the mesopleuron and the posterior apical area of the sternopleuron light gray pollinose with long gray pile; anterior apical area of the pteropleuron with like colored pile. Dorsum of scutellum concolorous with the thorax and with similar colored pile, which is longer and denser on the posterior border; margin of undersurface with short sparse light colored pile.

Coxae black, with the hind coxae having the outer surface gray pollinose. Femora black, except for a narrow yellow apex. Tibiae yellow to about the basal $\frac{1}{3}$ then dark brown to black. Basitarsi dark yellow with the remaining segments progressively darker.

Wings slightly tinted with smoky brown, the veins brown. Middle cross-vein angled gently downward at basal $\frac{1}{3}$. Absence of microtrichia as follows: first basal cell adjacent to radial vein and continuing to the fork; third basal cell with a narrow area adjacent to and confluent with the first anal vein; axillary cell with a narrow area confluent with the vestige of the third anal vein.

Abdomen shining black, appearing highly polished; the tergites, and to a much lesser degree the sternites, covered with moderately dense short grayish pile; the pollinose areas being grayish. Second tergite with the anterior $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lateral borders with long gray pile. First tergite with an indistinct, sometimes widely interrupted, pollinose band; second tergite

with a widely interrupted pollinose crossband which has the outer ends distinctly wider; some individuals exhibiting a very faint pair of light pollinose areas which are lateral to the midline on the third tergite; fourth tergite shining black. Second and third sternites of most individuals each exhibit a pair of pollinose areas which are widely separated.

Genital system having the claspers rather elongated, curved upward, and produced into a hook-like process at the apical $\frac{1}{5}$ which is directed caudo-ventrally. Dorsal surface of the claspers with pile on the medial $\frac{3}{5}$ which is longer towards the base; the ventral surface presents minute spines on the apical $\frac{2}{3}$; the base with a small keel-like evagination laterally. Penis sheath with an open area, internal to and continuous with the superior lobes, which appears 'broken' on its cephalad border. Axial system with a keeled and sclerotized sustentacular apodeme. Chitinous box without a dorsally projecting horn, but with two tubercles. Horn of ejaculatory hood pointed on the apico-cephalad border.

Female. Similar to male except for a shining medial facial stripe reaching almost to the apex of the antennal prominence, in profile the middle has a moderately conspicuous tubercle; front with a distinct medial longitudinal depression; abdomen always wider.

Distribution: Sierra and Nevada Counties, California.

Deposition: University of California at Davis.

Males. Holotype: CALIFORNIA; Sierra Co., Gold Lake, July 8, 1954 (Blaylock). Paratypes: CALIFORNIA; Sierra Co., Gold Lake, July 8, 1954, 5 individuals (Bohart).

Females. Allotype: CALIFORNIA; Nevada Co., near Hobart Mills, June 23, 1962 (Parker). Paratypes: CALIFORNIA; Nevada Co., Sagehen Creek near Hobart Mills, June 18, 1963, 3 individuals (Irwin).

LITERATURE CITED

OSBURN, R. C. 1908. British Columbia Syrphidae, new species and additions to the list. Can. Ent. 40 (1): 13–14.